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DAHLIAS

OF

BEAUTY—REFINEMENT—DISTINCTION

ROBERT L. PRESTON
LEESBURG, VIRGINIA

1928

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THE DAHLIA



THE DAHLIA is a native of the highlands of Mexico, having been discovered there in 1783 and named for The Swedish botanist Dahl, a pupil of Linnaeus. It was brought to Spain in 1784. The Marchioness of Bute introduced it into England in 1789 and Humboldt into Germany in 1802. Being a sub-tropical plant, it is fond neither of cold ground nor cold weather. It refuses to grow in either. The Mexicans used the roots for food. It may be used for the purpose now if anybody likes it or is sufficiently hungry to eat it. It is really a potato but has a rather bitter taste and is not palatable eating—at least not to me. The roots are frequently spoken of as “potatoes.”

It was a hundred years before much attention was paid to it and before varieties began to be originated by hybridization. The roots being constant and always coming true to variety, floescence and coloring, new varieties are produced from the seed being hybridized by cross fertilization of pollen, either casually by bees and other insects, or deliberately by man. When a seed is planted, the plant is called a “seedling,” and until it blooms it is impossible to tell what the flower will be. It may have all the virtues of both parents, some of the virtues and some of the vices, or all the vices. The large majority of seedlings are richly endowed with more vices than virtues.

Up to the present time there exist over 7,000 varieties and as each year is adding to their number, the amateur would be absolutely at sea making a selection. It takes time, work, judgment and money to acquire a fine collection. The following collection is presented as a careful selection of the highest merit as regards both beauty, refinement and aesthetic qualities, after years of acquisition, sifting out and discarding.

CLASSES

DECORATIVE—Full rose-like flowers.

PAEONY—Full open flowers, with center exposed and generally with a swirl of petals around the center.

CACTUS—Long, narrow, tubular petals, frequently incurving and generally of delicate formation.

HYBRID CACTUS—A blending of the Decorative or Paeony and the Cactus.

COLLARETTE—Single rows of outer petals with a collar of upright petals, generally white around the center.

CENTURY OF SINGLE—Corolla formed of single petals.

DUPLEX—Corolla formed of a double row of petals.

SHOW—The old style ball dahlia, the corolla being composed of closely packed quilled petals.

HYBRID SHOW—A blending of the Show and the Decorative or the Paeony.

POMPON—Small compact flower similar to the Show.

As these classes are constantly mingled by hybridization, it is not always possible to give a dahlia any specific class.

After each dahlia in the following list the class is denoted by its initial. Decorative—D, Cactus—C, Paeony—P, Collarette—Col., Single—Sing., Duplex—Dup., Show—S, Hybrid Cactus—H. C., Hybrid Show—H. S., Pompon—Pom.

SOIL

Dahlias will grow in any soil, but they are like every other plant, the better the soil the finer they will be. Poor soil never raises fine crops of anything. Plants, like animals, must have food, and if the soil is poor they suffer from malnutrition. Dahlias do best in a sandy loam. But this is not frequently at hand. A stiff red or white clay must be supplemented by rotted manure or humus and potash. Manure particularly helps to prevent it from clodding so that the soil immediately around the dahlia root may very easily be transformed by fertilization and excellent results obtained. The best treatment for a stiff clay to render it friable is to put coal ashes on it in the winter and plow them in in the spring. I have grown some fine dahlias in an old ash bank of coal ashes. Of course I put in some soil immediately under and around the root, but not much.

TIME TO PLANT

The time to plant is when the ground gets warm to a depth of 6 inches and not before. This may be as early as May 1st in these latitudes, but it is not desirable to begin planting before May 15th at the earliest. The temperature of the ground, however, is the important consideration—far more so than any calendar date. June 1st is a very good date if ground conditions are good. I generally plant between June 1st and June 15th planting on up to July 1st. Dahlias may be planted as late as August 1st, and even thereafter if frosts are late in your particular section. The earlier they are planted the earlier they exhaust themselves and bloom out. As they are most desirable for fall flowers and as the blooms keep better and last longer from the long cool fall nights, it is desirable to plant late rather than early, although even the early plantings may be continued in full vigor up to frost by feeding with fertilizer, rotted manure or humus.

PLANTING

The ground should be thoroughly broken up by either plowing or spading to a depth of 12 inches—if the soil is a stiff clay, deeper than that. It should be harrowed, the surface clods broken up with a drag and then harrowed again so as to thoroughly pulverize it. This is axiomatic for any garden or flower bed preparation.

The plants should be placed $2\frac{1}{2}$ or 3 feet apart in rows and the rows 4 feet apart, in open ground. They will not do well against a wall. Dig a hole 6 inches deep, drive a stake 5 or 6 feet long firmly in the edge of the hole. Lay the tuber in the hole on its side, sprout up and towards the stake, then cover loosely with dirt about 4 inches above the tuber. This will leave a bowl-shaped depression which is valuable for catching the rain. After covering the root, scatter a good handful of wood ashes immediately over it. The potash, lime and other mineral elements in these ashes are invaluable for stalk, stem, leaves and flowers. If wood ashes are not obtainable, get a commercial fertilizer with a high percentage of potash. Attach label to top of stake, preferably with copper wire. This will not corrode and the same label and wire may be used for labeling the root when it is lifted in the fall. If the ground at any time becomes baked from rain and sun, break it up carefully. If you are careless you may break off the sprout about to appear above the surface. After this is done, you may spend about a month in your automobile, or at the movies, or playing bridge, or working cross-word puzzles, or at Atlantic City, unless weeds appear. A relentless war must be waged on them, for dahlias will do nothing with weeds as bed-fellows, nor will any other crop that I know of.

CULTIVATION

When the plants are 18 inches high, tie them to the stake with coarse, strong twine and keep on tying at intervals until they reach their maturity. At this stage hill them up with a hoe but not up to the stalk. Hill around them, leaving a bowl-like depression or crater around the stalk. The rain will not run off from the stalk then, but will be caught and soak in. This principle I observe with all my vegetables in garden cultivation—corn, beans, potatoes, etc., never hilling up to the stalk but leaving a trench in the row to catch the rain. The object of all cultivation, besides getting rid of weeds, is to conserve the underground moisture by adding more dirt over the plant roots and breaking up the surrounding surface so as to render it friable and destroy solid contact with the sub-surface and thus check surface evaporation. Continue the war on the weeds and pursue them relentlessly.

Don't water until plants begin to bloom unless a drought supervenes. Then pour water abundantly in the depression around the stalk at frequent intervals.

When the buds appear, there will be three on each stem. Remove the two side buds, leaving the central one. Disbudding must be done daily. In this way you throw the strength into the one bud and get a much finer flower. If you are not willing to do this your results will be commonplace. It is an excellent plan to wash off the growing and grown plants with the spray from a garden hose. This cleanses the leaves, which are the real lungs of a plant and enables them to take in the carbon dioxide from the air.

If you have planted early and towards fall wish your plants to continue in full vigor of bloom, dig the dirt away from over the root—not down to the root—put in fertilizer or rotted manure and cover up again. Sheep manure is very good and can always be obtained from seedsmen. Bone meal is frequently used for dahlias, but I am of the opinion that it is too slowly soluble to do much good the first year. Phosphoric acid is much more readily available in a mixed fertilizer. A good potato fertilizer is very good for dahlias.

Always keep dead blooms promptly cut off, cutting as much of the stem as possible. This throws that much more strength into the other branches.

FLOWERS

The flower should be cut early in the morning, preferably, and always, if a dry wind has prevailed the day before. If cut in the afternoon, it must be late. They will keep much better if immediately put to a depth of 4 or 5 inches into boiling water,

allowed to remain 20 seconds and then put into cold water, the lower leaves being removed.

Dahlias should never be placed under an electric fan or exposed to the wind. The petal surface, particularly of the larger ones, is so great in proportion to the cross-section of the stem, that evaporation takes place faster than the stem can replace the moisture from the vase and they soon wither. They must be cut before too fully blown. In transporting, they must always be boxed so as to exclude the air.

ROOTS

After frost has killed them and the stalk is pretty well dead, cut off just above the ground, remove the stake, dig around the root and partly over it, insert a spade deep down under it and gently prize the clump out of the ground. Remove the dirt, detach the label from the stake, let the clump dry out for a few hours and then place in barrels or boxes in a cellar with no furnace in it, but where potatoes will keep without freezing. In a furnace-heated cellar the roots will dry up.

DISEASES

The dahlia has few diseases and few enemies. The dahlia beetle appears on the flowers sometimes, but, being rather large for his calling, he is easily seen and is not too nimble to be flipped into a tin can with a little coal oil in it. Grasshoppers like to chew around the petals and are hard to catch. They seem to prefer the pinks and lavenders for some reason known only to themselves.

Sometimes a root will grow a few inches or a foot and never add an inch more to its stature during the whole summer, sometimes not even condescending to display a sickly bloom. The cause of this arrested development is not known. This is called the "stunts." The California growers never heard of it until it was reported from the East. Frequently a change of habitat affects them. Roots from California sometimes require a year or two to become acclimated in the East and do nothing until they are. Many seeds and roots take their time about doing well when their environment of soil and climate is changed. Northern seed potatoes and sweet corn frequently do better the second year they are planted in the South. If a dahlia grows sluggishly, cut it down ruthlessly to a few inches above the ground. This seems to arouse it frequently and sometimes produces fine results. Sometimes a root will not even appear above ground but will quietly rot in the ground,

although sprouted when planted. Why this is, no one knows any more than it is known why there are gaps in potato rows when every cutting planted has two or more eyes. Rhubarb roots will do the same. As a matter of fact, no group of roots, bulbs or seeds is free from defective or weak individuals any more than animals or man. Dahlia roots are sent out only after sprouts appear. What they are going to do it is impossible to say, except that if cultivated and cared for, the delinquents will be few and rare.

SEPARATING

In the spring when the sprouts begin to show, separate the roots with a sharp knife, leaving one sprout on each root and cutting a part of the stalk with the root. The crown of the root where the sprout appears is really a part of the stalk. Not all the roots in a clump will necessarily develop sprouts. Those without them are blanks and worthless. If the sprout has grown too long, cut off above the first joint and wait until the next day to plant.

TERMS

Cash with order—cash, check or money order. Stamps under one dollar. Delivery free.

A FEW REMARKS

No flower is more easily grown than the dahlia. These directions are as clear, concise and explicit as language can make them. If you wish to succeed, you are expected to follow them. If you fail, it is neither the dahlia's fault nor mine. In the event you do fail, you will blame everything and everybody but yourself. I have the catalogues of every dahlia grower in the United States and each and every one of them warns his customers against charging up their failures to him. All seem to have suffered from this. Naturally they resent it. No flower is more responsive to kindness than the dahlia. If you cultivate it and nourish it, it will exert itself to its utmost to please you and to honor your efforts. If you neglect it and starve it, it will disgrace you as any other starved and neglected plant or animal on your premises will. It will be exactly what you make it—nothing more and nothing less.

If you think you can raise respectable dahlias without care and cultivation, you are mistaken. They don't require much,

but that which they do require is essential to their health and beauty. There is no crop on earth that I know of, that can be raised without cultivation—except weeds. If you don't care for floriculture, let dahlias severely alone. If you do care for it and wish the most superb results for the least effort, select the dahlia as the chief object of your affections. It will respond with all the warmth of its amazing wealth of color and a beauty that is ravishing.

To describe the colors of dahlias is frequently impossible and I have not attempted it. I merely give a brief statement as a guide for selection. In the "Repertoire de Couleurs" of the "Societe Francaise des Chrysanthemistes" for determining the colors of foliage, flowers and fruits, there are 38 Yellows, 22 Oranges, 42 Reds, 37 Pinks, 17 Purples, 29 Violets, 34 Blues and 62 Greens, and since each of the 38 Yellows has its nuance, tint, hue and shade and all the rest are equally prolific, the exact color of a yellow dahlia would have to be selected from 152 yellows.

Words are no more able to depict these colors than they are to describe the tones and chords and harmonies in music or transform the symphony into a verbal poem. The vast and beautiful realm of colors belongs to the eye to reign over and it would be a rash and foolish man who would attempt to invade it with such feeble weapons as mere words.

Finally, when you have succeeded, as I am sure you will, and you wish to see your dahlias at the loveliest moments of their beautiful lives, favor them with your presence at 6 o'clock in the morning when they are bedecked with their jewels and their gorgeous colors are set in dew-drops—the diamonds they wear to greet the rising sun, whose first rays revel in them as a child with new playthings and complete the splendor of the wearers and their regal magnificence.

Neither Solomon in all his glory, nor the Queen of Sheba in hers, nor both together, nor Henry VIII and Francis I, on "The Field of the Cloth of Gold," nor all the kings and queens of history with their lords and ladies, their courts and courtiers, their plumes and pennants, their coaches and their cavalcades, their bannered knights, with their gonfalons, the royal oriflamme and the sumptuous trappings and rich caparisons of their chargers, in all the pomp and pageantry of the splendid ceremonies of their most brilliant coronations, were ever arrayed like these.

See them at sunrise and you will find any and all language mere rubbish.

DAHLIAS

ACHIEVEMENT Col.—Deep maroon, white collar, the largest collarette.....	\$.25
ADMIRAL GRAYSON , H. C.—Old rose shading to silvery lavender.....	.25
AIBONITA , D.—Bright pink shading to golden yellow at center.....	.75
ALASKA , D.—Pure white, large and handsome.....	.50
ALBERT MAUMERNE , Col.—Velvety crimson purple, white tips and collar.....	.25
ALETA , D.—Old rose and amber tints.....	1.00
ALEXANDER WALDIE , D.—Cream overlaid with delicate salmon pink, fine and large.....	.75
ALHAMBRA , H. C.—Bright red.....	.50
ALICE WHITTIER , H. C.—Primrose, yellow, fine and beautiful.....	3.00
AMBASSADOR , H. C.—Salmon yellow, tinted amber and pink, fine and large.....	1.00
AMBER QUEEN , Pom.—Amber.....	.50
AMUN RA , D.—Brilliant coppery bronze, fine, large and distinctive.....	1.00
ANNA MAIER , D.—Purplish red shading to yellowish red, large and fine.....	1.50
ARGYLE , D.—Tyrian red, fine bloomers.....	.50
ATTRACTION , H. C.—White at base, shading to lilac.....	.50
AUGUSTE NONIN , D.—Red.....	.25
BACCHUS , Pom.—Brilliant scarlet.....	.50
BALLET GIRL , C.—Orange tipped white.....	1.00
BASHFUL GIANT , D.—Apricot with golden shadings.....	1.50
BELOIT , D.—Rich royal purple.....	.50
BEN WILSON , D.—Brilliant orange red, fine and striking, petals tipped yellow.....	1.00
BERTHA , D.—Deep old rose, large and beautiful.....	1.00
BETTY AUSTIN , H. C.—Yellow at base of petals, blending to rosy carmine, beautiful.....	.50
BIANCA , H. C.—Delicate lavender, fine.....	.50
BILLIONAIRE , P.—Golden yellow, large fine flower, beautiful.....	.75
BONNIE BRAE , D.—Pale yellow shaded pink, large and fine.....	.75
BREAK O'DAY , D.—Light sulphur yellow, fine.....	.50
BURGUNDY , D.—Wine red.....	.50
CALIFORNIA BEAUTY , H. C.—Yellow shading to orange, beautiful.....	.50

CALIFORNIA ENCHANTRESS, H. C. —Light pink, a beauty.....	.75
CAMBRIA, D. —Beautiful rose pink, very fine.....	1.00
CAMILLE FRACHON, Dup. —Deep cerise, shaded toward center, fine.....	.50
CANTEEN, D. —Salmon pink, fine and beautiful.....	1.00
CARDINAL, D. —Dark scarlet, large.....	.75
CARMEN, D. —Brilliant scarlet, large.....	.25
CARMENCITA, D. —Yellow, streaked red, very attractive.....	.75
CAROLINE BROCK, P. —Pink and orange, fine and beautiful.....	.50
CAROLYN WINTJEN, D. —Salmon pink, shaded rose.....	.50
CATHERINE WILCOX, D. —White tipped cerise, large and fine.....	.50
CHAMPAGNE, D. —Golden champagne.....	1.00
CIGARETTE, H. C. —White tipped orange, very effective.....	1.50
CITY OF PORTLAND, P. —Clear deep rich yellow, fine and large.....	.75
COCARDE ESPAGNOLE, Col. —Petals and collar both gold.....	.25
COUNTESS OF LONSDALE, C. —Carmine with yellow base.....	.25
CRAWLEY BEAUTY, S. —Crimson with deep crimson stripe.....	.25
CRYSTAL, C. —Blush pink, delicate and beautiful.....	.50
CUMBERLAND, H. C. —Deep rich red.....	1.50
DAKOTAH, D. —Large tangerine red.....	.50
DARWIN, D. —Beautiful large yellow.....	.75
DEE-LIGHTED, S. —Pure white, shows teeth in center.....	.25
DELICE, D. —Pure beautiful pink, small but fine.....	.25
DIADEM, Col. —Bright red, white collar.....	.25
DIANA, P. —Reddish purple, beautiful.....	.25
DIRECTOR GERARD, Col. —Large purple, white collar.....	.25
DR. A. L. HOUSE, D. —Very fine, rich red, large and beautiful, dark foliage.....	3.00
DR. BOSHER, H. C. —Light tangerine, beautiful.....	.75
DR. FLOY, D. —Deep rosy purple, very large.....	.75
DR. TEVIS, D. —Salmon rose, fine.....	.75
DREAMLIGHT, P. —Pale old rose pink, shading to yellow at center, beautiful.....	1.00
EAGLE, H. C. —Sulphur yellow.....	.25
EARLE WILLIAMS, D. —Deep scarlet tipped white.....	1.50
EDITH WOOSTER, P. —Yellow shaded red, fine.....	.75
ELBERON BEAUTY, D. —Soft apricot shaded darker.....	.75
ELSIE OLIVER, H. C. —Pink shading to cream center, very fine.....	1.00

EMMA MARIE, H. C.—Clear bright pink with white center, beautiful.....	1.50
EMPEROR, D.—Purplish maroon, beautiful and large.....	1.50
EMPRESS EUGENIA, D.—Lilac pink, fine.....	.75
ESTHER R. HOLMES, H. C.—Orchid pink, very handsome and fine bloomer.....	1.00
ETENDARD DE LYON, H. C.—Reddish purple, or claret..	.50
EVEQUE, D.—Violet purple.....	.25
FACKEL, D.—Brilliant orange.....	.50
FIRELIGHT, D.—Yellow tipped flame, immense.....	1.00
FRANCES LOBDELL, H. C.—Mallow pink, shading to white center.....	1.00
FRANCES WHITE, C.—White, large and fine.....	.25
FRANK A. WALKER, D.—Lavender pink, not large but fine.....	.25
FRANKFORT, H. C.—Brilliant fiery orange.....	.25
FRAU G. SCHIEFF, D.—Blend of apricot and orange, beautiful.....	.50
FUTURITY, D.—Old rose shading to gold, beautiful.....	.50
F. W. FELLOWS, C.—Vivid orange scarlet, largest cactus grown, superb.....	.75
GLADYS BATES, H. C.—Tan and rose.....	.75
GLADYS SHERWOOD, H. C.—Immense pure white.....	1.00
GLORIANA, D.—Amber and buff, large and fine.....	.75
GLORIEUX, D.—Yellow and brown.....	.50
GLORY OF NEW HAVEN, D.—Beautiful large mauve.....	1.00
GOLDEN SUNSHINE, Dup.—Clear golden yellow.....	.25
GOLDFINCH, D.—Beautiful clear yellow, fine.....	.75
GORGEOUS, P.—Scarlet and gold, large and fine.....	1.50
GRIZZLY, D.—Rich dark red, very handsome.....	.75
HALO, D.—Beautiful soft cerise.....	1.00
HALVELLA, D.—Old rose pink with golden sheen, beautiful in every respect.....	1.50
H. C. DRESSELHUYS, D.—Clear Pink.....	.25
HERCULES, D.—Tangerine and deep yellow, fine and large.....	.75
HOCHSAI, D.—Yellow splashed crimson.....	.25
HOLLYWOOD, H. C.—Cerise pink, profuse bloomer.....	.50
HOMER, C.—Deep crimson.....	.25
HOMER, Col.—Pink, white collar.....	.25
HORTULANUS FIET, D.—Salmon pink, very handsome.....	.50
INSULINDA, D.—Yellow shading to bronze, striking and beautiful.....	1.00
ISABEL STREET, D.—Pale yellow overlaid carmine.....	.75
ISLAM PATROL, H. C.—Dark velvety scarlet edged gold, handsome.....	2.00
JANE SELBY, D.—Silvery rose pink.....	.50

✓ JEAN CHAZOT, H. C.—Orange, red markings, beautiful.....	.75
JERSEY'S BEAUTY, D.—Beautiful pure pink.....	1.00
JOHN LEWIS CHILDS, D.—Red splashed orange, beautiful.....	.75
JOHN W. MERRITT, D.—Creamy white, fine.....	.75
J. OTTO THILOW, D.—Rich red.....	.25
JUDGE MAREAN, D.—Salmon, gold and pink, very large and beautiful.....	1.00
KALIF, H. C.—Very rich glowing red.....	.75
KATHRYN DONGES, H. C.—Yellow, large and beautiful.....	1.00
KING ALBERT, P.—Rich royal purple, fine.....	.75
KITTY DUNLAP, D.—Bright old rose, large and fine.....	1.00
LA. FAVORITA, H. C.—Deep orange, fine.....	.50
LAKE ERIE, D.—Pink lavender, large and fine.....	1.50
LA MASCOTTE, D.—White, violet reflex.....	.75
LE FAVORITE, H. C.—White, fine.....	.25
LE TOREADOR, D.—Beautiful crimson.....	.75
LEVIATHAN, P.—Coral red.....	.25
LEWIS BLACKMAN, Col.—Cerise, white collar.....	.25
LION, C.—Coral.....	.50
LOTUS, D.—Deep orange flame, beautiful.....	1.00
MAC GREGOR, H. C.—Soft red, beautiful.....	.75
MADAME BUTTERFLY, D.—Fawn, purple reflex.....	.75
MADAME HERIOT, S.—Large pure white, fine style.....	.75
MABEL THATCHER, D.—Soft yellow, large.....	1.00
MAHARAJAH, D.—Burgundy wine, large and fine.....	1.00
MAHDI, P.—Buff painted carmine, very striking.....	.50
MAID OF THE MIST, D.—Deep cream shading to Salmon pink.....	2.00
MARGUERTITE BOUCHON, C.—Delicate rose tipped white, beautiful.....	.50
⊕ MARIPOSA, H. C.—Exquisite orchid shade, very large and beautiful.....	2.00
MARLBY, Col.—Yellow and rose, white collar.....	.25
MAUD ADAMS, S.—Fine white tipped lilac.....	.50
MAURICE RIVOIRE, Col.—Rich ox-blood red, white collar.....	.25
MEYERBEER, P.—Purplish red, handsome.....	.50
MEDUSA, H. C.—Coral red.....	.25
MEPHISTOPHELES, D.—Fine red.....	.75
MILLIONAIRE, D.—Immense pale lavender.....	.75
MINA BURGLE, D.—Rich scarlet.....	.25
MR. CROWLEY, D.—Glowing salmon pink, yellow at base.....	1.00
MONS. L. FERARD, Col.—Carmine, white and purple collar.....	.25

MONS. POIRIER, Col.—Red, white collar.....	.25
MRS. ATHERTON, D.—Clear deep yellow, large and fine....	.75
MRS. CARL SALBACH, D.—Lavender pink, fine.....	.75
MRS. C. H. BRECK, H. C.—Yellow tipped carmine.....	.25
MRS. EDNA SPENCER, H. C.—Delicate orchid, pink, beautiful.....	.75
MRS. ETHEL F. T. SMITH, D.—Cream shading to lemon center, large and fine.....	1.00
MRS. ELEANOR MARTIN, D.—Mulberry suffused with yellow.....	2.50
MRS. HUGO KIND, D.—Deep red.....	.25
MRS. I. DE VER WARNER, D.—Lovely deep mauve pink, large and beautiful.....	.75
MRS. J. HARRISON DICK, D.—Yellow suffused salmon pink.....	.50
MRS. JIM McCANDLESS, P.—Yellow splashed red very handsome.....	1.00
MRS. JOHN BRAY, D.—White streaked maroon.....	1.00
MRS. JOHN L. EMERSON, D.—Yellow varying to red at tips.....	.75
MRS. JOHN M. ROOT, D.—Fine canary yellow, large and handsome.....	2.50
MRS. JOHN T. SCHEEPERS, D.—Canary yellow suf- fused pink.....	1.00
MRS. LEO NIESSEN, C.—Coral red tipped yellow.....	.50
MRS. MARY C. BURNS, D.—Old gold and red.....	.50
MRS. NAT SLOCOMBE, D.—Deep pure yellow, fine and large.....	.50
MRS. RICHARD LOHRMAN, H. C.—Beautiful striking yellow.....	.50
MRS. R. R. STRANGE, D.—Burnished copper.....	.50
MRS. T. B. ACKERSON, D.—Crimson and white.....	.25
MRS. WARNAAR, H. C.—White tinted lavender, beautiful.....	.75
MRS. W. E. ESTES, D.—Snow white, fine formation, large and beautiful.....	.75
MYRA VALENTINE, D.—Golden bronze, fine and beau- tiful.....	1.50
NERO, Pom.—Dark purple almost black.....	.50
NIBELUNGHORT, H. C.—Old rose golden center, beau- tiful.....	.75
NOBILIS, D.—Scarlet, tipped white.....	1.00
OLIVIA, Dup.—Beautiful clear pink, not large but fine.....	.25
ORIANA, P.—Deep pink, white center.....	.50
OSAM SHUDOW, D.—Old rose shaded with golden yellow..	2.00
PACIFIC GLOW, P.—Shell pink tinged pale apricot, very large.....	1.00

PAPILLON, H. C. —Old rose with gold shading	2.00
PATRICK O'MARA, D. —Buff shading to apricot, beautiful .....	.75
PAUL BONYON, D. —Immense soft delicate yellow .....	.50
PAUL MICHAEL, D. —Yellow shaded amber .....	.75
PIERROT, C. —Amber, white tips large and fine .....	.50
PINK BEAUTY, Col. —Pink white collar .....	.25
PINK PERFECTION, D. —Apricot and pink, large and beautiful .....	.75
POLAR BEAR, D. —Pure white, fine .....	.75
PRIDE OF CALIFORNIA, D. —Brilliant cardinal red .....	.50
PRIDE OF SAN FRANCISCO, D. —Peach blow tints .....	.75
PURITY, D. —White pure, good form not large .....	.25
ROBERT TREAT, D. —Brilliant American Beauty rose, large and handsome	1.50
ROOKWOOD, D. —Bright cerise rose, large and beautiful	2.00
ROSA NELL, S. —Immense bright cerise, fine .....	.75
ROSALIA STYLES, P. —Tyrian with lighter reflex, beautiful .....	.75
ROSETTE, Col. —Rich crimson painted white, white collar .....	.25
SAFFRON, Dup. —Saffron, large and fine .....	.50
SEBASTOPOL, D. —Brilliant tangerine .....	.25
SEQUOIA GIGANTEA, D. —Buttercup yellow .....	.25
SENORITA, D. —Velvety crimson, large and fine	1.50
SHANNON, D. —Fine buff	1.00
SHUDOW'S LAVENDER, D. —Silvery lavender, shading to white, large, fine and beautiful	2.00
SILVIA DICKEY, D. —Mauve pink, large and fine .....	.75
SNOWDRIFT, D. —Beautiful white, large and fine	1.00
SOROSIS SOUVENIR, D. —Clear yellow, large .....	.75
ST. FRANCIS, D. —Autumn colors	1.00
SULPHUREA, D. —Fine large sulphur yellow .....	.50
SUNBURST, D. —Orange and buff, fine .....	.50
SUNNY JERSEY, D. —Beautiful fine bright yellow	1.00
SWEETBRIAR, C. —Soft pink, beautiful .....	.50
T. A. LEONARD, D. —Deep cerise, fine and large	1.50
THEODORE ROOSEVELT, D. —Beautiful fine yellow .....	.75
THE QUEEN, Sing. —Pure white .....	.25
TOM LUNDY, D. —Big bright red .....	.50
TOMNEY ATKINS, D. —Blowing scarlet	1.50
TRAYMORE, Col. —Red, yellow collar	1.25
UNCLE SAM, D. —Rich autumn tints	1.00
U. S. A., P. —Fiery orange, large and strikingly beautiful	1.00
VENUS, D. —White suffused lavender, exquisite .....	.75
VICAR OF WASPERTON, C. —Pink overlaid yellow .....	.50
WHITE HYBRID CACTUS .....	.25

WHOPPER, D. —Buff and orange.....	.50
WIZARD, OF OZ, D. —Amber and pink, fine and large.....	2.00
WODAN, H. C. —Old rose and saffron, beautiful.....	.50
WORLD'S WONDER, D. —Yellow overlaid salmon pink.....	.50
YELLOW KING, H. C. —Light yellow.....	.25
YSLETA, D. —Dark amber and rose, exquisite.....	.75 ✓

One dozen 25 cent dahlias, my selection.....	\$ 2.50
One dozen 50 cent dahlias, my selection.....	5.00
One dozen 75 cent dahlias, my selection.....	7.50
One dozen \$1.00 dahlias my selection.....	10.00
One dozen lost label dahlias.....	1.00

List of Admiral Dahlias
Oct 7, 1928



73 mikes
Mrs E T T Smith
Mrs Eleanor Martin
Purkwood

Aleta
Cigarette
Dr. Bosher
Dreamlight
Ellenor Vandana
Emma Marie
Gladys Shumwood
Gorgeons
Kitty Dunlap
La Mascotte
Manfusa

